

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 114

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLS.
BOWERY THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
STANDARD THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PARK THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
GERMANIA THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NATIONAL THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
FOLY PASTOR'S VARIETY.
FOLY THEATRE.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
STEWART HALL.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICKERING HALL.—THE NEW YORK HERALD.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be moderately warm and cloudy, with rain. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rain, followed by gradual clearing weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and prices were generally lower. Gold opened at 100½ and closed at 100½. Government bonds were strong, States dull and railroads higher. Money on call was easy all day at 5 a 6 per cent.

IT IS GETTING WARM in Massachusetts. Eight hundred acres of forests are on fire.

NOTHING BUT JETTIES will satisfy the citizens of Red Bank for the Shrewsbury River.

THE REAL ESTATE sales yesterday were more numerous than those of any one day for a year.

BUSINESS MEN generally will endorse the action of Congress in prohibiting the coinage of the twenty cent piece.

A TIPPIN (OHIO) national bank mourns the unexplained departure of its cashier with forty-five thousand dollars.

OF COURSE Philadelphia will take the President to see the permanent exhibition when he visits that city to-morrow. It always does.

SPEAKER HUNTER'S new Military Code bill made some progress yesterday. It was ordered to a third reading, and its passage is not improbable.

THE RECENT RAID into Texas appears to have been the most outrageous in a long time. Six persons were killed and a large amount of property destroyed.

THE IRISH DEFECTIVES seem to understand their business. Strong evidence has been discovered against one of the persons arrested for the murder of Lord Leitrim.

IF THE HOUSE Judiciary Committee succeeds in its effort to obtain control of Mr. Thurman's Pacific Railroad Funding bill it will be interesting to see what they will do with it.

MR. BAKER, the ex-member of the Canadian government, vehemently denies the charges of official corruption made against him. His accuser, Goff, has been arrested, and we shall probably have the whole story, whatever it is, in the courts.

THE REPLY of the President of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company to the inquiry of the Board of Aldermen in regard to the extension of the line above Central Park is not very satisfactory. Legislative action on the subject would not be unwise.

THE VIEWS of the Commissioners of Charities and of the Medical Superintendent of the Female Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island concerning that institution, elsewhere printed, will be read with interest. The asylum is very much overcrowded at present, but that evil will soon be partially remedied.

THE CLERICAL ATTACHES of the civil justices' courts appear to have been doing a pretty flourishing business during the past year. Under the law it is their duty to turn over certain fees to the city treasury, but in some way that part of the law has slipped their memory. The Aldermen's committee of inquiry will probably throw some light on the subject.

LIKE NEARLY ALL the papers emanating from the Board of Health its answer to the severe indictment of the citizens' committee concerning the poisonous odors in different parts of the city is ridiculous and absurd. It is evident that in order to suppress the nuisances from which the public health is suffering it will be necessary to first suppress the so-called Health Board.

THE WEATHER.—The depression that yesterday extended over Nova Scotia has passed entirely into the Atlantic. An area of high barometer has moved northward and interposed itself between the low area that has left the coast and one that is central over the lake region. The rain has fallen in all the districts east of the Missouri river, and from the upper lakes to the Gulf. In the Mississippi Valley the rainfall has been very heavy, reaching nearly four inches at St. Louis. The temperatures are lowest in the New England States and highest in the lower lake region and Mississippi Valley. The winds are from brisk to strong in the districts affected by the depression over the lakes; they are also strong in the Western Gulf. Indications point to the formation of very steep gradients, and, consequently, high winds on our coast within the next two days. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be moderately warm and cloudy, with rain. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rain, followed by gradual clearing weather.

A "Settler" for Mr. Blair—Interviews with Nearly All the Senators and Representatives—McLin's Confession.

We present in this number of the Herald a mass of good reading of the bombshell order or broadside order; the bombs falling where they "will do most good," and the broadsides being poured into the crazy craft which Mr. Montgomery Blair is attempting to navigate in troubled political waters, sinking it to the bottom. The full significance of the great body of interviews which we publish will not be appreciated without some explanation of circumstances. What appears on the face of the interviews would seem conclusive enough as to the chances of Mr. Blair's project; but to perceive their full force it is necessary to read them in connection with the remarkable confession of McLin, the chairman of the Florida Returning Board. It was because we knew that such a confession was in existence that we thought it worth while to procure these interviews. Now the great point on which we desire to fix attention is that McLin's confession was well known in a confidential way to most of the Senators and Representatives when they gave to the Herald their opinions on the question raised by the Maryland memorial. They have not been entrapped into declaring their sentiments in ignorance of the facts. In spite of their knowledge of McLin's forthcoming confession the members of both houses are almost unanimous in condemning the attempt to reopen the question of Mr. Hayes' title.

We confess that we felt much curiosity and some anxiety respecting the effect of this confession when it should be exploded upon the country. By ascertaining the views of Congressmen, many of whom knew of it, we hoped to anticipate the impression it would make on the public mind. Whatever excitement might have followed the confession had it been published alone will be repressed or allayed, we think, by the mass of Congressional interviews which appear simultaneously with it. The force and value of the interviews depend in part on the fact that the existence of McLin's confession was already known to a large proportion of the persons interviewed. The interviews will, therefore, operate as an enormous wet blanket on the fire which might otherwise have been kindled by the confession.

McLin's confession is the latest exhibition of what is called "a quickened conscience," and it will be received with quite as much abatement for the idiosyncrasies of the confessor as was its immediate forerunner, the fruit of the "quickened conscience" of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Tilton. In both cases the glaring self-contradictions of the witness destroy the value of the testimony. In both cases the motives of the confession are open to question and may be traced without difficulty to something very different from "a quickened conscience." A man or a woman who virtually confesses perjury on former occasions is unworthy of belief without corroborating evidence. The "quickened conscience" of Mr. McLin is likely to be treated with the same mocking derision as the "quickened conscience" of the poor woman in Brooklyn who has entangled herself in such a web of contradictions. McLin is a poor creature who has taken pains to prove against himself that he ought not to be believed under oath. How worthless his confession is deemed in Washington by Senators and Representatives of both political parties is apparent in the copious interviews which we advise our readers to consult.

The almost uniform drift of these multitudinous opinions must be mortifying to Mr. Blair and annoying to two of our city contemporaries that have been clamoring and shouting for an investigation of Mr. Hayes' title. Of the 269 members of the House whose statements we publish 207 declare their emphatic opposition to the Blair movement and only 15 favor it. The residue decline to express any opinion—some because they have given no attention to the subject, some because they intend to act with their party, some from sheer dislike of being interviewed, and some because they do not believe that the question will come up and see no necessity for having any views upon it at all. The preponderance against the measure is overwhelming in both houses, and Blair's banding will not live long enough to cry. It is cold comfort that he gets from the public men of his own State. Senator Dennis in presenting the Maryland memorial made a strong speech against it, and Mr. Whyte, the other Maryland Senator, condemns it with equal vigor in the interview with him which we publish. Mr. Swann, the ablest Maryland member of the House, left his position ambiguous when he presented the memorial, but in the interview he opposes it as strongly as the two Maryland Senators. These distinguished gentlemen understand Mr. Blair too well to be his dupes, although he comes to Washington apparently backed by the Legislature of their own State. They know well enough that the members of the Legislature yielded to Blair, one by one, to get rid of a persistent bore, knowing that the memorial would amount to nothing when it had passed. The strenuous opposition of the Maryland Senators and Representatives will enable the country to see how utterly hollow was Blair's bogus triumph in the Maryland Legislature.

It will be remembered that on Monday the memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House, and a natural curiosity is felt as to the attitude of its members. On this point our interviews afford but little light. Three of the eleven declare their opposition, but the other eight are non-committal for the reasons stated by Mr. Knott, the chairman of the committee. They think there would be an indecorum in declaring their views in advance on a subject referred to them for examination. But in spite of this restraining motive three members of the committee express their decided opposition, and none violate the etiquette of their position in the other direction. There is no reason to doubt

that the proportion of the Judiciary Committee against the measure is as large as the proportion of the House; but it is entirely proper that they should not openly prejudice a question submitted for their examination. It is superfluous to say that the general drift and tenor of these interviews that the Blair project is a miserable abortion which falls stillborn into the hands of its accouchers.

The long Florida despatch which we print along with this conclusive mass of interviews, though of far less importance, will pique public curiosity. Who is the mysterious "agent" referred to in this remarkable despatch? It seems that an emissary, whose name is not given, has been at work in Florida with great diligence for several months in getting up evidence of fraud and soliciting or eliciting confessions from the supposed perpetrators. He has burrowed under ground and kept himself out of sight, has been freely supplied with money, and has addressed constant letters to apparently fictitious names in Washington and New York. The presumption is that those letters reported his operations and were sent to his employers. The country would like to know both who he is and who his employers are. The number of citizens who have any interest in employing such an agent and supplying him with money is very small indeed. Nobody can have done it without a motive, and conjecture will be busy in attempting to fix the responsibility for so singular an undertaking. How many men are there in the United States who have any conceivable motive for spending money at this late day to ferret out evidence of returning board frauds? We will make no attempt to answer this question; but in the other recent case of "quickened conscience" the public would not hesitate long in deciding who was the quickener of Mrs. Tilton's conscience by the use of money. In respect to the Florida case we leave the public to its own conjectures.

The Danatless Three.

The number "three" is believed by many to be invested with some mystical power peculiar to itself. Magicians have always felt reverence for that numeral and superstitious people place peculiar confidence in it. "Before the cock crows thou shalt deny me thrice" was the warning given to the apostle Peter. "Thrice the brinded cat hath mewed," mumbles the lady of the caldron in Macbeth. "Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine, and thrice again, to make up nine," exclaim the sister witches in the process of the incantation. "There's luck in odd numbers," said Rory O'More, as he bestowed a third kiss on Kathleen Bawn. It was faith in the good fortune of triplets, probably, that induced the three Tammany Aldermen on Saturday to wait on the head of the Department of Public Works and modestly demand control of the patronage of that branch of the municipal government. Like the three tailors of Tooley street, who described themselves as "We, the people of England," the three Aldermen of Tammany spoke in the name of "We, the Tammany democracy," when presenting their request to be allowed to furnish out of their political ranks Croton engineers, sewer constructors, pavement contractors, surveyors, clerks, laborers and employes generally for the Public Works Department. To be sure it required some courage to make the demand; but the aldermanic trio no doubt remembered the story of the captain of the gate and how "The Three" had held the bridge across the Tiber "in the brave days of old." So Horatius Waehner, Spurius Lartius Lewis and Herminius Hall lightened "their harness on their backs," and "straight against that great array" which guards the public works of the metropolis "forth went the danatless three."

Their mission was not a brilliant success. Indeed, the Commissioner's response that he appointed men for their fitness and not for political considerations was, no doubt, in their eyes, an heretical and outrageous doctrine. Still, if Horatius Waehner and his associates are to be allowed to "control the patronage" of all the public departments, we fail to see how any retrenchment or efficiency can be secured in the municipal government. The claim of an aldermanic title to the patronage of the several departments is a legacy of the old king régime, and, if conceded, must defeat the praiseworthy efforts of the Comptroller and his associates on the Board of Apportionment to bring our annual expenditures within honest limits. The reply made to the impertinent demand of the Aldermen by the Commissioner of Public Works is one which ought to be given to similar requests by every municipal officer who has regard for the public welfare and respect for his own character.

The Pollution of Rivers.

Reference is made just now, and is likely to be more active as time goes on, of the pleasures that water drinkers may have if they live in Newark or Jersey City or Passaic when the city of Paterson has completed its sewerage system. Two hundred thousand dollars is now called for to complete the delivery of the sewage of that little city into the Passaic River. Paterson has about forty thousand inhabitants and a large number of mills, and the waste of chemicals from many factories is not the most agreeable of the refuse material that it now discharges into the pretty little river that now circles about its outer limits. It is a pity to have that pretty little stream turned into a mere sewer ditch and conduit and disseminator of contagion; but that is its evident destiny, unless the Newark and Jersey City people can get themselves sufficiently excited over the prospect of drinking the Paterson sewage to get up a row about it. Water for those cities is taken from the river at a short distance below where the sewage is discharged into it. The picture is held up as to what that water will be when the sewerage is completed. It will be worse than that is now; but it is bad enough now. All the drainage, so far as it is drained at all, now goes into the river, and it is enough. If the people of Newark and Jersey City were wise they would not rest till legislation had compelled Paterson to dispose of its sewage otherwise; but there is a great deal of beer made in Newark, and

perhaps on that account they do not trouble themselves about the taste of the water.

Russia's Preparations.

If there is war, what then? Russia apparently contemplates mainly the likelihood of war with England only, but does not altogether close her eyes to the possibility that in a certain contingency she may have England and Austria both on her hands at the same moment. Her preparations continue actively, so that no event will take her by surprise, and she will likely, if occasion forces it, astonish those strategists who have shown how readily she is to be overthrown by an Anglo-Austrian alliance. Our news as to the steps taken in Russia to prepare a squadron of swift cruisers, of which another item is given to-day, sufficiently shows a resolution to strike at England in the vulnerable point of her maritime trade; and such a fleet, while it would assuredly strike severely at England, would dissipate a great deal of the force that England would have to use against Russia in the Black Sea. The one other efficient preparation against England is that of the very extensive arrangements made to test to its utmost the efficiency of a torpedo service against iron-clad navies. It is the opinion of the theorists that the torpedo is destined to be more than the equivalent of the iron-clad man-of-war. That opinion has to be tested to severe ordeals of experience, and the experience is yet far from complete; but so far as it has gone it has shown in some conspicuous cases that the theory does not claim too much. Our own navy learned not to despise anchored torpedoes, and we showed on our part that dangerous iron-clads must be kept where torpedo boats cannot reach them. If the Russians do as much one great element of England's strength will be neutralized. As to England's strictly military power, it is hardly to be named as against Russia; but it is counted that, with Austria's army in the alliance, the case will be as bad for the Muscovite as was the Anglo-French alliance of the Crimean war. There is, however, a great difference. Russia could not strike at France any more than at England. She can strike at Austria, and before an Austrian and an English force could reach any point at which they might co-operate the Russians would be in the environs of Vienna. An Austrian army would not be a great obstacle to the Russian veterans. They would conquer a peace in Vienna before an English army had landed at Gallipoli, and the alliance would be gone. These allies are not mutually supporting in their position, and one of them is too near the great enemy. That is what makes Austria peaceful.

Hydrophobia or Hysterics.

It is an age of feeble faith. Unsettled opinions prevail. Topics on which the past generation had no more doubt than the dusky Jasper has of the movements of the sun are now like abandoned boats that drift with any current. People believe positively only in the smallest possible number of facts. Men are as loath to be caught loaded with a lot of positive opinions on any subject as they would be to be caught short in stocks in the presence of a great rise in prices; for all those positive opinions may be made ruinously invalid by some new series of scientific inquiries. With the world thus demoralized as to its faith we take it to be scarcely less than moral heroism in two of our fellow-citizens that they hold certain opinions with a tenacity and definiteness of conviction that cannot be surpassed. Dr. Hammond's faith in hydrophobia, on the one hand, and, on the other, Mr. Bergh's faith that there is no such disease, are admirable examples of moral elevation and individuality. That the two distinguished men differ is a fact of no consequence. That they are both so sure they are right is admirable. How Mr. Bergh sees that there is no hydrophobia our readers already know. How Dr. Hammond sees things just the other way will be found in his own words printed in to-day's Herald.

The Police and the Commune.

There is a handful of wretches in the city who have hitherto escaped the hands of the executioner in France, to whom they are justly due, and the world at large and common decency are not to be congratulated on the fact. They call themselves refugees of the Commune, and pose as the martyrs of a struggle for liberty against oppression, as if liberty might at any time be justly confused with the aspirations for the debauched indulgence of all their vile impulses that is instinctive with the worst existing specimens of the human species. Every now and then the worst of these creatures force themselves on public attention, while it is certain that others, properly ashamed of their association, endeavor to live quietly. It appears that the widow of a Communist who died the other day wished to prevent his funeral being made the pretext of a Communist demonstration, and sought the aid of the police to that end, which aid was properly given. But some journals assail the police as if they had gone beyond their authority, and as if their activity in enforcing a well known city ordinance as to processions was an exhibition of a fear that the Communists might disturb the peace of the city. That sort of criticism is erroneous. The police did their duty properly.

Ventilation Needed.

A few years ago there was a corrupt atmosphere in our courts of law, but it proceeded from the judges on the bench, and its injurious effect was felt morally instead of physically. The process of impeachment and election has removed this evil and given us a pure judiciary, but the old Ring has left behind a natural legacy in badly ventilated, unhealthy court rooms, which are playing the mischief with the constitutions of Bench, Bar, suitors, witnesses and audience. Several of our judges have been compelled to seek restored health in European voyages after prostrating over their courts for two or three terms, while others, who have remained at their posts, are on the sick list half of the time. A few days ago one of the leading counsel in a case was absent from the trial in consequence of illness produced by two previous days' attendance in court, while the sturdy lawyer, whose constitution defied the malice of Ring architects and builders

pleaded in his overcoat, even the extraordinary warmth of his arguments proving insufficient protection against the penetrating draughts by which alone the foul atmosphere of the court could be displaced. Something should certainly be done to remedy the defects of ventilation in the rooms of the new Court House; for not only is the health of all who are compelled to attend court endangered by their present condition, but justice may suffer if we allow our judges to become chronic invalids. A sound mind in a sound body is nowhere more desirable than among the judiciary.

The Report on the Border Troubles.

Mr. Schleicher's report on the Mexican border troubles, with the appendices, is a documentary history of our relations with our neighbor Republic; and if it is full and fair we have no doubt it will be valuable for all discussions of questions which may hereafter arise between the two countries. Of its present importance or value we are less certain. The report which precedes the mass of documents falls in an essential particular—it omits entirely to give a statement of the actual present condition of the border. We read of outrages, but they are of the past. We find witnesses quoted who, we remember, testified three or four years ago, and by a singular blunder we are left to believe that this testimony represents fairly the present condition of the border. Mr. Schleicher, of course, has not intended to mislead; but he seems to have been assisted by persons who wished to make a case against Mexico, and those have apparently led him to mingle accounts of the border troubles under Lord's with discussions of the present condition of things in such a way that it is not only for those seeking information to discriminate between the two or to avoid being misled. In other respects the report is valuable, though its importance is less than was expected.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hard crabs which come up from Norfolk are packed in grass, without ice.
General Fremont, we are told, is the only genius who ever whipped Stonewall Jackson.
At Grass Valley, Cal., a Chinaman recently sold a little girl to another Chinaman for \$100.
Senator George F. Hoar and Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Vice President Wheeler arrived at his home in Malone yesterday, where he will remain for a few days.
Mr. Victor A. W. Drummond, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.
There are published in Texas three Baptist, two Christian, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Spiritual and 170 democratic papers.
Worcester Press:—"Senator Burnside drives a T car." In order to properly carry out the idea he should wear a P jacket and an I glass.
It is said by an exchange that Hayes was a member of Congress at the same time, with Mr. Conkling, and that Mr. Conkling snubbed Mr. Hayes.
General Crook is in San Francisco. He says that Reno in the Coast Guard could not possibly be used differently from the way in which he did act.
Scene—Platform of a Third Avenue car. Tom—"Hallo; they're waking up on this elevated railroad." Jim—"Why, yes; I see they're getting up their sleepers."
General Thayer, ex-Governor of Wyoming Territory, will make his permanent residence there. He will be again near from, for he is one of the most popular men west of the Missouri River.
An item has been going the rounds of the Northern press to the effect that Dr. Williams has been sentenced to State Prison in Georgia for forty years for stealing a snail. The *Commons Enquirer*, with arm humor, explains that "Doc" Williams is only a colored individual and that the term is only twenty years.
A Buffalo lady who has over a dozen pistols in the house took one the other night and attacked two burglars. She ran like a rabbit as soon as they saw her, but in the end she drove them away. Although she fired down toward the front gate while the robbers were back at the well, she hit the barn back of the house every time. This is dangerous.
There can be very little doubt that the President drinks wines of all kinds outside the White House. Inside the White House the drinks are coffee and tea at the wrong places, even at State dinners, which disgust foreign diplomats. Mr. Hayes is President so far as dinners are concerned, and no woman should run the country even though her husband is a hen-pecked man.
For very many years English and other critics have been saying that we Yankees are high strung every way, they forgetting that Shakespeare passed his youth in a maritime district, and that he might not have given us *Iago*, *Macbeth* and *Hamlet* if his frame had not been full of chills and fever. But now days it is hardly possible to take up a foreign journal without seeing that some American with his acute nerves has invented a telephone, a photograph or automatic billiard, or something.

Saturday Review:—"If a man dwells always as much as he can in the thought and presence of what is beautiful he cannot feel for brilliant effects and huge displays of genius. The scented flowers on a warm wall, a clump of poplars, whispering to the place trees, a river shallow where the knee stand in the cool water, all these sights are common in his life and give him from hour to hour as much pleasure almost as he is capable of enjoying. It needs a greater effort, unconscious as the effort may be, to live among the masterpieces of nature, the peaks that baffle themselves in mist, or glow like motion steel in the splendors of an Alpine sunset."

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE—CERVANTES CELEBRATION.

The entertainment given by the Spanish residents at the Union League Theatre last evening in honor of the anniversary of the death of Cervantes was an artistic success and a most thoroughly enjoyable affair to the large and brilliant audience, composed chiefly of Spaniards and natives of Spanish-speaking countries.
After the overture, "Stradella," performed by the orchestra under the direction of G. R. Grasselli, "El loco de la Guardia" ("The Madman of the Attic"), a historical sketch in one act, founded on an incident in the life of Cervantes, by Narciso Serra, was given. Wally Cervantes (Mr. Vicente Serrano) is writing "Don Quixote" and laughs so heartily that Magdalena (Miss Alice Corcoran), his stepmother, thinks he is going mad. A physician (Mr. Godinez) and a priest (Mr. Cusachs) come to decide the question and become infected with the mirth, much to the astonishment of Magdalena and Josef the sexton (Mr. Pedro de Olive), her lover. Lope de Vega (Mr. Arturo Cuyas), a high functionary of the Inquisition, passing by on the street hears the disturbance and enters. He examines Cervantes' work, and prophesying woe to him, tells him to pray while he writes, and when the last line is written, says—"Though Lope foretells great things for me, in countrymen will not know that Cervantes had no supper when he finished 'Don Quixote.'"
Miss Corcoran, who received a large floral tribute, looked charming and acted well and gracefully as the poet's wife. Mr. Sanchez was dignified and forceful as the great artist and was extremely well made up. Mr. Arturo Cuyas for Miss Alice Corcoran scored a success, and Mr. Arturo Cuyas' Lope de Vega was cheerful. The lively dialogue and good acting drew much applause from the audience.
The next number was Charles Gounod's Arabian love song, "Maid," which was sung gracefully and with good effect of expression by Miss Alice Corcoran. "Cervantes also Composed" ("Maid," but not acquainted), a sparkling comedia in one act, with a dialogue in French, English and Spanish, written by Mr. Arturo Cuyas for Miss Alice Corcoran, followed. A Spanish merchant is married by proxy to a French wife, who arrives at his house before he knows of it. A former schemer of the

wife, to favor a whim, introduces her to her husband as her English cousin. He falls in love with her, grows wild over the fact that he is married, and resolves to break the contract. Finally he discovers that his wife and the supposed English girl are one and the same. He is happy. *Don Quixote*, by Mr. Arturo Cuyas, did well as Manuel Mendoza, his cousin, and Mr. de Olive was really excellent in make up and acting as Friar Juan.
The play was followed by Rubinstein's "Don Quixote," a piano duet, performed by Professors Vilanova and Torriani, and the piece entitled "The Goodbye of Villanova's La Gaja" ("The Comedian").
The next feature was much appreciated, being a series of ten excellent tableaux, very artistically grouped and costumed, arranged by the artists Miravalles and Cusachs, and illustrating after Gustave Doré passages of "Don Quixote." The program is a "literary" part of the entertainment consisted in the reading of a poem composed by William Cullen Bryant for the occasion, which is as follows:—

As o'er the laughing moving page
The reader, oh Cervantes, bend,
And let the words of fact that he is married, and resolves to break the contract. Finally he discovers that his wife and the supposed English girl are one and the same. He is happy. *Don Quixote*, by Mr. Arturo Cuyas, did well as Manuel Mendoza, his cousin, and Mr. de Olive was really excellent in make up and acting as Friar Juan.
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